

WAS ANNIHILATION.

Nothing Left of the Spanish Fleet But Scattered Fragments.

DEWEY FOLLOWS UP HIS VICTORY

An Ultimatum Demanding the War-Like Stores of Manila.—It Is Believed the Madrid Government Has Authorized Compliance.

London, May 2.—Little was heard from the east today adding to the information of yesterday evening regarding the Spanish disaster at Manila. The interruption of the cable shut off communication this afternoon. A complete report of the battle furnished the Madrid authorities spread consternation among them, leaving little doubt of the comprehensiveness of the Spanish defeat. The scattered fragments of the fleet, as well as all of Spain's possessions in the east, are at the mercy of the Americans.

Commodore Dewey, according to a reported dispatch from Madrid, gave Captain-General Augusti twenty-four hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila.

The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Captain-General Augusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. Grave events may follow a public knowledge of this compliance.

The alternative of non-compliance with the ultimatum was the bombardment of Manila, from which it is inferred that there was no bombardment this morning. The partial destruction of a part of the town probably resulted from the cannonading during the naval engagement.

The report of the battle from Sir Charles Mitchell, the British consul, gave no description of American casualties, but placed the Spanish loss of life at more than 400.

KING OF THE MAY.

He Hasn't Time to Inform His Government of the Festivities.

Washington, May 2.—It is a curious fact that the nation most interested of all the great powers in the combat that took place at Manila yesterday had been among the last officially to learn of the result.

Up to the close of office hours today absolutely all the information this government received of the brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey and the winning of the battle of Manila on May Day came to the government through the medium of press dispatches.

NO TIME TO SEND NEWS.

If the report is true that Commodore Dewey has begun the bombardment and blockade of Manila, it is unlikely that he can spare a vessel from his fleet to carry the news to Hong Kong, the nearest cable station, so it is not known when the official advices will come. There was some expectation that through the surrender of the city the commodore might acquire control of the cable, but even then there might be practical difficulty in communicating through it. The officers of Commodore Dewey's fleet include at least one lieutenant who is a good practical electrician and telegrapher, but it is not positively known that he is able to work a cable. A fear is entertained that before retiring from the city the Spanish troops will smash the delicate and complicated electrical apparatus for the reception and dispatch of messages, and it is very uncertain whether there is enough technical skill in the American fleet to repair such damage without aid from the mainland.

DEWEY MAY BE DAMAGED.

From the stubborn defence made by the Spaniards it is feared that before they burnt, blew up or sunk their ships, they managed to inflict severe damage upon Commodore Dewey's squadron. All of the ships engaged were vulnerable in one respect, namely, in their lack of protection to life. There was not an armored ship in Commodore Dewey's fleet, the nearest approach being the flagship Olympia. She had some coal protection around her sides and an arched steel deck calculated to protect the vitals of the ship. The other vessels of the fleet, save those recently added to the navy, like the McCulloch, have lighter steel decks of this character, but in all cases, with the exception of some light protection in the shape of gun shields, the personnel of the ships was exposed to the fire of an enemy.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

As to the future of the islands it is likely that the government will retain possession of at least one good port, such as Manila, for a coaling station and a base of supplies during the remainder of the war. There was understood to be a considerable force in the Philippines and a large number of natives are said to be "loyal," meaning in that sense, attached to the Spanish fortunes. With this material on one hand and the insurgents on the other, the latter stimulated by the overthrow of the Spanish at Manila, it is probable that a civil war may rage on the island for some time outside of Manila proper.

PORTO RICO NEXT.

It is believed the officials have not decided what to do with the islands at the end of the war, but in their possession the United States will enjoy a powerful weapon in enforcing terms of peace with Spain. Supposing Porto Rico shall next be seized, it would seem Spain will have little to encourage her in further resistance.

BROKEN SERVICE.

New York, May 2.—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph company issued the following: "We are officially advised by the eastern extension company that the cable between Hong Kong and Manila is interrupted."

PETROLEUM BOMBS.

Madrid, May 2.—It is said here that American petroleum bombs set fire to a number of native huts at Manila during the engagement.

WILL BREAK THE NEWS.

London, May 2.—Official news agency dispatches from Madrid say Sagasta has gone to the palace. It is understood that he will communicate the dispatches announcing the town of Cavite and the unfortified part of Manila burned.

TO ASK AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

Madrid, May 2.—Romero Robledo will question the government in the cortes tomorrow on events in Manila. Important results are expected.

THE TIME ISN'T RIPE.

Vienna, May 2.—It is positively denied in well informed circles that the powers will intervene at the present juncture. No agreement is arrived at between the powers for mediation at any future time.

THE FLEET STILL AT WORK.

London, May 2.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Hong Kong dated Monday, saying Dewey's fleet is off the Corregidor island engaged with the forts there. Electric experiments show the cable to be cut at or near Manila.

RESTLESS TORPEDO BOATS.

Gibraltar, May 2.—Spanish torpedo boats are still cruising in the Straits of Gibraltar and adjacent waters.

DEWEY'S MODEST DEMAND.

Madrid, May 2.—El Liberal says Dewey has demanded the surrender of all the Spanish vessels in the archipelago, threatening to bombard the port if they refused.

NOT ORDERED TO BOMBARD.

But Dewey Was Left to Act Upon His Judgment.

Washington, May 2.—It can be stated on authority that the president's instructions to Commodore Dewey did not include specifically the bombardment of the city of Manila, but the commodore was instructed to do whatever was necessary within the limit of civilized warfare, to take a portion of the island and if a bombardment is necessary to this end, one will take place. It is expected, however, that our Asiatic squadron will not bombard the city of Manila unless it harbors troops who are operating offensively against the United States.

DEWEY'S REWARD.

Probability of the Gallant Commander's Promotion.

Washington, May 2.—It is entirely possible that Commodore Dewey may secure his promotion to the rank of admiral through the splendid exhibition of pluck, discretion and sailor qualities he made in yesterday's engagement. The naval law, however, does not permit of promotion except by seniority, so that it probably would be requisite for congress to pass a special resolution, such as was done in the case of Commodore Melville to afford him his well earned promotion.

RUSHING MEN TOGETHER.

The war department is bending all its energies to the mustering of volunteers and the recruiting of the regular army to its full war strength of 60,000. Secretary Alger and General Miles had a long conference with the president this afternoon, presumably in regard to appointments to the volunteer service. In a few days all troops that have been ordered to Tampa are expected to reach that place and eight large transports which are to conduct the first expedition to Cuba have been ordered to proceed to Tampa. The officials, however, decline to make public any information regarding the expedition or the place in Cuba where it is to land. The quartermaster's department has begun negotiations with railroad companies for the transportation of volunteers to their mobilizing points and

it is expected arrangements will be made for uniform rates on all lines so as to move the troops with the least expense to the government.

General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the east, with headquarters at New York, reported at the war department today for consultation with Secretary Alger. The purpose of his visit other than stated was not divulged. Officers of the commissary department at New York city today opened proposals for supplying food to an army of 185,000 men if the government finds it necessary to contract for that number.

NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

Although the British colonial office had been fully advised of American success at Manila, the authorities in London did not communicate with the embassy here, nor did the foreign offices at Paris, Berlin or other capitals notify their representatives here. This is taken to indicate that the foreign offices were not communicating on events of a strictly military character, and also that American occupation of the Philippines has not yet assumed a political aspect at foreign centers.

Sir Charles Mitchell, who has advised the British colonial office on the situation at Manila, is well known to British officials here. He is governor-general of the straits settlements, his home being at Singapore, which has cable communication with Manila.

EFFECT OF A BOMBARDMENT.

Late reports that Manila was being bombarded caused much uneasiness at foreign headquarters. It was said that if the town itself was under bombardment, serious complication might arise, as non-combatants and the foreign colonies, it is held, should have been entitled to at least twenty-four hours' notice of an attack upon the town proper. If, however, Commodore Dewey is confining his bombardment to Cavite and other forts, no such question can arise.

SPAIN'S HARD BLOW.

The Spanish reverses at Manila seriously deplete the Spanish navy at a time when it is most in need of ships. With the burning of the two cruisers, the Reina Christina and the Castilla, Spain has lost two of her best second rate cruisers. The Christina was a single screw, bark rigged ship, 290 feet long, with a displacement of 3,090 tons. She had a total of twenty-one guns, ranging from the 6-inch breech loading Hontoria, down to the small machine guns, and several torpedo tubes. She carried 370 men. The cruiser Castilla was slightly larger than the Reina Christina, having 3,340 tons' displacement. She had fourteen large guns, all breech loading Krupps, and two torpedo tubes.

ON PHILIPPINE SOIL.

Washington, May 2.—Joy beamed on every countenance at the navy department this morning, and officials exchanged enthusiastic congratulations on Commodore Dewey's victory, as they entered the departments to take up their daily tasks. Many of the officers were worn to the verge of nervous prostration by the exhausting labors of the last few weeks, but all fatigue was forgotten for the moment as they stopped to talk of the battle of Manila.

There was anxious inquiry from all sources for details of the fight. It was realized by officials that nothing can be expected directly from Commodore Dewey in the usual course for at least two days more. There is, however, a possibility, which is magnified by expectant minds here into a probability, that some information at least more reliable and freer from color than that which comes from Madrid may be forthcoming through the British foreign office.

While the Spanish government in case of an emergency might take absolute possession of the cable office at Manila, it is not customary to deny access to it to the diplomatic and consular officials of neutral governments.

The cable reports that the British consul-general at Manila had a conference after the conflict, with Commodore Dewey indicating clearly that he is at least in possession of the American story of the naval battle and probably has been acquainted with the extent of loss suffered by the American ships. It is not doubted that if opportunity offers, he will communicate promptly the facts to his home government, and it is just possible that he has been requested by Commodore Dewey to see to it that a brief and fair statement of the facts is transmitted to the United States government.

The conviction is growing in the state and navy departments that the accounts which have been received so far of the engagement greatly minimize the achievement of the American fleet. Careful reading of dispatches, even those from Spanish sources, seem to warrant an assumption that Commodore Dewey has succeeded completely in his undertaking and has accomplished everything that was expected of him and included in his orders. It is noticed that in one sentence the report speaks of the commodore's landing his wounded. This is regarded as a significant statement that the admiral abandoned his wounded to the enemy and the only sane inference that can be drawn is that he placed them in proper shelter on shore, under guard from the United States fleet, which is prepared to protect the landing with the guns of the fleet. Thus it appears that Commodore Dewey has crushed the Spanish fleet, the prime object of his expedition, and has relieved American commerce in the Pacific from the dread of capture, while in addition he has placed his flag on Spanish soil and holds a position ashore which may be developed into a base of supplies for his fleet, which thus will have found a legitimate home.

BRIEF AND SPANISH

An Account of the Disaster in Front of the Guns of Manila.

Even the Shore Batteries Were Insufficient to Protect Spain's Fleet From American Guns.

London, May 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, describing the engagement at Manila, says: The Olympia, Boston, Raleigh, Concord, Petrel and Monocacy entered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller and safer Bocachica channel. The forts of Corregidor island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite.

Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montijo a few days before went to Subig bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice.

Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulloa, the Castilla and Mindano were set on fire, and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture.

The others took refuge in a small neighboring creek emptying into the bay where presumably the American ships were unable to follow them. But none surrendered.

It is suggested at Madrid that half-breeds at the Manila arsenal, insurgents at heart, cut the cable connecting with the submarine mines, enabling Dewey to force the harbor.

A special dispatch from Madrid says martial law has been proclaimed. The proclamation is due to the action of certain political parties, since the receipt of news from Manila. The whole garrison is ready in the barracks.

The Don Juan de Austria, which was blown up, was another good craft of the gunboat type. She was 210 feet long, 1,152 tons' displacement, had nine guns and carried 173 men.

Aside from the crippling of the Spanish naval strength, the burning up of the ships specified entails an actual money loss running into the millions.

"FAR EAST SCRAMBLE."

Another Element of Discord Added Last Sunday.

London, May 2.—The newspapers all discuss the ultimate fate of the Philippine islands as a question in which the European powers are vitally interested, and they agree in saying that another element of discord has been introduced in the "far east scramble."

The news of the brilliant victory of the United States fleet at Manila was received here except in government circles with general incredulity. Although the foreign office was full of news on Sunday evening and they promptly notified embassies. The newspapers either did not publish the news, or if they published it, they expressed doubts as to its reliability. They said it was "derived mostly from the American sources," and doubtless had been "grossly exaggerated or was baseless."

SENTIMENT IN LONDON.

Congratulations Upon American Success at Manila.

London, May 2.—In the houses of parliament, at the hotels which are beginning to be full of American tourists, at all the government offices, and particularly at the American legation, the brilliant defeat of the Spanish fleet by the Asiatic fleet of the United States at Manila was the one subject talked of through the day. The United States embassy was the center of interest. There was a continuous line of callers requiring information, the majority being Americans. United States Ambassador Hay is overjoyed at the success of the American navy, remarking concerning Commodore Dewey, who is a personal friend of the ambassador: "It is hard to imagine so quiet and amiable a gentleman controlling a fierce naval battle."

The hotel bulletins are surrounded with enthusiastic Americans, many of them displaying minute flags in their buttonholes. Many British officers have expressed the warmest admiration for the work of the American fleet. In fact, a preponderance of sentiment in the British navy seems to be with the Americans. International courtesy, however, debarred the high officials from commenting on the engagement.

JAPAN'S DELAY.

Interpreted to Be a Friendly Disposition to the United States.

Washington, May 2.—It turns out that while Japan has given notice that she will declare neutrality, the decree of neutrality is not yet actually issued, so that Yokohama and other advantageous ports of Japan continue to be open to the American fleet. This is looked upon by the authorities here as an evidence of the friendly disposition of Japan towards the United States.

It leaves both the ports of China and Japan to our ships. When the Japanese decree of neutrality is issued there is a strong hope based on reliable information that it will contain what is known as the "hospitable coal clause." This would afford ample facilities to warships to lay in necessary coal supplies at Japanese ports to carry them to the next home port. While the privilege would be enjoyed by Spain as well as the United States, yet the effect would be of distinct advantage to the United States, as it is in Asiatic waters the United States most needs hospitable ports for coaling.

HARDLY WORTH CABLE TOLL.

Blanco's Account of an Attempted American Landing.

Madrid, May 2.—Captain-General Blanco cables that "an American iron-clad and six smaller vessels attempted to land in boats off Herradura at 5:30 p. m. on Saturday. The troops fired on them and the warship replied with a cannonade, but the boats returned to their ships, which disappeared at 8 o'clock."

This inaccurate and exaggerated dispatch of the captain-general of Cuba undoubtedly refers to a few shots fired by the flagship New York at a troop of Spanish cavalry near Cabanas on Friday evening last. Herradura is a small place in Cabanas bay.

OUTBREAK AT MADRID.

Madrid, May 2.—(2 a. m.)—A mob tried to break into the Apollo theater to hold a manifestation. The police prevented them. Windows were broken before they were dispersed.

At this hour hussars, police and civil guards hold the principal streets and squares. Remarkably few people are about considering the extraordinary precautions.

A GERMAN SUSPICION.

Berlin, May 2.—It is believed in political circles here that America has gained the prize she really had in view, having promised not to annex Cuba, but giving no promise as to the Philippines.